

1 settlement of the entire insurance claim, including any claim for theft losses. *Id.* ¶ 14. Plaintiff alleges
2 that Foremost formally denied the claim in writing on September 26, 2008. *Id.* ¶ 15. Plaintiff filed suit
3 for breach of contract and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing on September
4 25, 2009. Plaintiff seeks damages in the amount of the policy limit for each category of loss, emotional
5 distress damages, punitive damages, and attorneys' fees and costs.

6 Presently before the Court are two motions filed by Foremost. First, Foremost moves to dismiss
7 the complaint for lack of subject matter jurisdiction and to strike certain matters from the complaint.
8 Second, Foremost moves to require plaintiff to post security for fees.

9

10 DISCUSSION

11 **I. Motion to Dismiss**

12 Foremost moves to dismiss the complaint for lack of subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to
13 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1). The party asserting federal subject matter jurisdiction bears
14 the burden to prove its existence. *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994).
15 A complaint will be dismissed if, looking at the complaint as a whole, it appears to lack federal
16 jurisdiction either "facially" or "factually." *Thornhill Publ'g Co., Inc. v. Gen. Tel. & Elec. Corp.*, 594
17 F.2d 730, 733 (9th Cir. 1979).

18 As an initial matter, plaintiff suggests that the Court has already determined the existence of
19 subject matter jurisdiction by reviewing her complaint in connection with her application to proceed in
20 forma pauperis. The Court's prior determination that plaintiff was entitled to file her complaint without
21 paying filing fees, however, does not preclude the Court from considering at this time whether plaintiff
22 has properly invoked this Court's jurisdiction.

23 Plaintiff seeks to invoke the Court's diversity jurisdiction. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1332, federal
24 courts have jurisdiction over suits between citizens of different states "where the matter in controversy
25 exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs." Here, there is no dispute as to
26 diversity of citizenship; plaintiff resides in California, and Foremost is located in Michigan. The Court
27 agrees with Foremost, however, that plaintiff has not met her burden of pleading the jurisdictional
28 amount. The first paragraph of the complaint states only that the amount in controversy "exceeds . . .

1 the sum of \$10,000.” Complaint ¶ 1. In her opposition to the motion to dismiss, plaintiff suggests that
2 this was a typographical error, and requests that the Court amend the complaint to state an amount of
3 \$100,000. However, the complaint provides no factual basis for this change. The only figure mentioned
4 anywhere in the complaint is the policy limit of \$25,008 for theft loss. Complaint ¶ 14. Even construing
5 the complaint liberally in plaintiff’s favor, the allegations do not establish that the amount in controversy
6 meets the jurisdictional limit. Foremost’s motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction is
7 GRANTED with leave to amend.

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9 **II. Motion to Strike**

10 Foremost moves to strike plaintiff’s claims for punitive damages and emotional distress damages
11 under on the ground plaintiff cannot assert such claims as a matter of law. Under Federal Rule of Civil
12 Procedure 12(f), a court “may strike from a pleading an insufficient defense or any redundant,
13 immaterial, impertinent, or scandalous matter.” “A Rule 12(f) motion may be used to strike a prayer
14 for relief when the damages sought are not recoverable as a matter of law.” *Wells v. Bd. of Trustees of*
15 *Cal. State Univ.*, 393 F. Supp. 2d 990, 994 (N.D. Cal. 2005).

16 Plaintiff claims standing to sue as an assignee; she does not allege that she was a policyholder
17 or otherwise had any contractual relationship with Foremost. California law unambiguously states that
18 purely personal tort claims, including an insured’s claims for emotional distress and punitive damages,
19 cannot be asserted by an assignee. *Murphy v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 553 P.2d 584, 587 (Cal. 1976)
20 (“[B]ecause a purely personal tort cause of action is not assignable in California, it must be concluded
21 that damage for emotional distress is not assignable. The same is true of a claim for punitive damage.”)
22 (citations omitted). Plaintiff’s claims for punitive damages and emotional distress damages thus fail as
23 a matter of law, and Foremost’s motion to strike these claims is GRANTED without leave to amend.

24 Plaintiff also claims that she personally suffered emotional distress as a result of Foremost’s bad
25 faith conduct in withholding insurance benefits, and that Foremost’s actions violated its duty of good
26 faith to plaintiff. Foremost also moves to strike this cause of action. Foremost contends that because
27 plaintiff was not a party to the insurance contract, Foremost did not owe her any duty. Foremost is
28 correct that in general, an insurer does not owe a duty of good faith to a third party. The primary case

1 Foremost cites in support of its position, however, was an action by an injured claimant against the
2 insurer of the other party to a car accident, against whom the claimant had obtained only a partial
3 judgment in a previous tort action. *Murphy*, 553 P.2d at 588.¹ By contrast, this case involves a claim
4 by the insured's own assignee. Foremost has not cited any California case holding that such a cause of
5 action is unavailable. Indeed, the Court was able to locate a California Supreme Court decision
6 suggesting otherwise. *See Essex Ins. Co. v. Five Star Dye House, Inc.*, 137 P.3d 192, 199 (Cal. 2006)
7 ("[A]n insured's assignment of a cause of action against an insurance company for tortious breach of
8 the covenant of good faith and fair dealing by wrongfully denying benefits due under an insurance
9 policy carries with it the right to recover [attorneys'] fees that the assignee incurs to recover the policy
10 benefits in the lawsuit against the insurance company."). Although it is not entirely clear from the
11 complaint which rights the decedent assigned to plaintiff, plaintiff has alleged that the decedent
12 "assigned, transferred, conveyed all his . . . right, title and interest in the personal property and right to
13 recover on claims under the policy of insurance/causes of action to plaintiff." Complaint ¶ 4. These
14 allegations are sufficient to withstand the motion to strike. Foremost's motion to strike plaintiff's claim
15 for breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing is DENIED.

16 Although the Court finds that plaintiff's claim for breach of the duty of good faith is not subject
17 to being stricken at this time, if plaintiff is unable to amend her complaint to state a plausible basis for
18 meeting the amount in controversy requirement, she will not be permitted to proceed in this Court on
19 any of her claims.

20

21 **III. Motion to Require Plaintiff to Post Security**

22 Foremost has also filed a motion to require plaintiff to post security for fees in the amount of
23 \$20,000 on the ground that plaintiff is a vexatious litigant with a history of bringing frivolous and
24 unmeritorious suits. *See Simulnet E. Assocs. v. Ramada Hotel Operating Co.*, 37 F.3d 573, 574 (9th Cir.
25 1994) ("[T]he federal district courts have inherent power to require plaintiffs to post security for

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27 ¹ In its reply brief, Foremost cites additional cases dealing with claims for infliction of emotional
28 distress brought by an injured claimant against his or her tortfeasor's insurer. In the Court's view, these
cases are inapposite as well.

1 costs."); *De Long v. Hennessey*, 912 F.2d 1144, 1147 (9th Cir. 1990) ("[T]here is strong precedent
2 establishing the inherent power of federal courts to regulate the activities of abusive litigants by
3 imposing carefully tailored restrictions under the appropriate circumstances.") (citation omitted).

4 The Court expresses no opinion at this time regarding whether Foremost has shown that plaintiff
5 is an abusive litigant who should be required to post a bond against Foremost's fees and costs in
6 defending this action. The Court has concluded in this order that plaintiff has not pled a valid basis for
7 subject matter jurisdiction. In the Court's view, if plaintiff is unable to amend her complaint to properly
8 invoke federal jurisdiction, the action must be dismissed and it will be unnecessary for plaintiff to post
9 a bond. Foremost's motion is therefore DENIED at this time. If plaintiff is ultimately successful in
10 invoking this Court's jurisdiction, Foremost may renew its motion and may seek a bond in the
11 appropriate amount at that time.

12

13 **CONCLUSION**

14 For the foregoing reasons and for good cause shown, defendant's motion to dismiss is
15 GRANTED and defendant's motion to strike is GRANTED in part and DENIED in part. (Docket No.
16 9). Defendant's motion to require plaintiff to post security is DENIED without prejudice to renewal
17 under the circumstances stated above. (Docket No. 10). Plaintiff is given leave to amend; if she elects
18 to file an amended complaint, she must do so no later than May 7, 2010.

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20 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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22 Dated: April 22, 2010

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SUSAN ILLSTON
United States District Judge